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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST MARCH.

WE HAVE SEEN the bust of Sir Cecil Beadon presented to the Calcutta University. It is an admirable likeness. It has been executed by Mr. Giflowski, whose success in this instance is complete. Long live Sir Cecil Beadon in the memory of the educated natives of Bengal, to whom he was a warm and kind friend!

THE POLITICAL RELATIONS between China and Japan are once more in a rather strained condition. Both Governments have recalled their respective Ministers from Tokio and Pekin, and the negotiations on the Loochoo question are at an end. It is said that a further disagreement exists between the two Governments in relation to Corea.

M. HARTMANN sends to the Paris *Intransigeant* a deplorable account of famine in Russia. In the villages, as he relates, people die of hunger every day, and men rob and pillage for the sole object of being immured in prison, where at least they are fed at the expense of the State. In the extreme East, bands of Kirghiz and Kalmucks attack the towns and villages with impunity, and massacre the inhabitants in order to obtain their provisions. The Bashkirs sell their children for small quantities of flour, and the Kalmucks dig up the bones of the horses that died last year of the plague and grind them into cakes. Villages are entirely deserted, and men and women have fled to the cities or to Siberia, abandoning to their frightful fate old men and nurslings. What is the Russian Government about?

Mr. LOUIS FORBES, of the Madras Civil Service, has been nominated an additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. Mr. Forbes' last appointment was the District and Session Judgeship of Bellary; he has lately returned from furlough. The Council will assemble at Simla on the 30th instant.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—His Grace's return to the seat of his ancestors has been the occasion of a flood of odes in the local *Buckingham Expresss*, in one of which occur the following stanzas :—

> The touching incidents of your "farewell,"
> Which drew the city to the quay *en masse*
> Have reached our ears, and hearts, plainly tell
> How many hearts you own in far Madras.
>
> This day we warmly welcome home to Stowe
> Most Noble Richard and Plantagenet;
> If any think they could more welcome show,
> Let them be told they only do imagine it.

How sweet!

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has ruled that Superintendents of Vaccination are to be debarred from taking general medical practice, but that they will be allowed to take consulting practice during the recess. It is considered that the superintendents are specially paid for special duty, which could not be properly performed concurrently with the conduct of general practice.

TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH.

SURGEON-MAJOR LYON of Bombay shows that arsenic, opium and dhatura are the poisons most commonly used in Bombay, the percentages drawn from the experience of five years being, roughly, 54, 17 and 9. In three cases 40, 35 and 20 grains of arsenious oxide were found in the stomach respectively. The Government concludes from this circumstance that large quantities of arsenic are easily procurable. The question of increasing the restrictions on the sale of arsenic is under consideration. A case is alluded to in which seventeen horses were poisoned in Bombay by this agent. Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur wrote some valuable papers on Indian poisons and cattle-poisoning.

A NEW YORK telegram says that Brigham Young, the son of the Mormon prophet, has been indicted for bigamy before the Federal Court at Salt Lake City it is supposed at the suit of his first wife. He was arrested but was subsequently released on bail.

IT IS ESTIMATED that the cost of taking the Census in India and tabulating the returns will amount to about twenty lakhs. The enumeration involved about an expenditure of seven lakhs, and the work yet to be done will cost, roughly, thirteen lakhs.

THE TEMPS vouches for the following as the Chilian conditions of peace :—The cession of Antofagasta and district, the surrender of the allied fleet, a war idemnity of 500,000,000f by Peru, and 2,500,000,000f. by Bolivia. Pending payment, Chili is to occupy Callao and take possession of and work at her own profit all the guano deposits and the copper and saltpetre mines belonging to the two Governments.

AT A RECENT meeting of the Philological Society of London, the question of spelling reform was discussed and some reforms were agreed upon. The reforms, decided by varying majorities, were : 1. "The dropping of final or inflexional silent *e* when the pronunciation will not be affected by it" (carried by 11 to 6,) 2. "A more extended use of *z*, leaving inflexional *s* alone" (12 to 4.) 3, "The substitution of *ee* for *ie* (16 to 1). 4. "The substitution of simple *e* for *ea* when it has the sound of *e* in *net* (carried unanimously). 5. "The restoration of historical *u* instead of *o* and *ou*" (10 to 1). 6. "The substitution of *f* for *ph*" (14 to 3). 7. "The substitution of *f* for *gh* in *laugh*," &c. (10 to 3). 8. "The omission of *b* in *limb*," &c. (16 to 1). 9. "The omission of unetymological and unphonetic consonants," italicized below, in at least the following words :—de*b*t, dou*b*t, su*b*tle; "rei*g*n, foreig*n*, sovereig*n*; *gh*ost ag*h*ast, burg*h*er; r*h*yme : could; receip*t*; demesne, island; scythe, scent; t*h*yme;" (13 to 3). 10. "The restoration of *t* for *ed* in past tenses and past participles wherever practicable" (14 to 1). 11. "That in all words ending in *ant, ance ent ence*, these endings should be spelt in the same way" (9 to 4.) After long and warm debate the Society further expressed its approval of the immediate adoption of these reforms, and authorized their adoption by any writer in its printed *Transactions* and papers. This was voted by 11 to 9. The further consideration of the subject was postponed, and the meeting was adjourned.

THE RAJAH OF BHINGA, in the Bahraich District of Oudh, has offered a prize of Rs. 200, for the best practical treatise, in Hindi or Urdu, "On improvement in Agriculture in Oudh." The treatise must deal with and give simple rules (capable of being easily followed and understood by all classes of cultivators) concerning the following points :—(1) Management and improvement of Cattle; (2) Cultivation of good Fodder; (3) Improved methods of sowing seed-grain; (4) How best to lay out and manage a Model Farm of 200 bigahs—for growth of fodder—for experiments in sowing, ploughing, and new modes of irrigation; (5) Drawings and full details as to the power, cost, &c., of each and all of the new improved Winnowers, Water-lifts, Sugar-cane Mills Ploughs, and other Agricultural Implements.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD MARCH.

AT THE LAST annual exhibition of the Canning College, Lucknow, Mr. White, the Principal, said :-

> It is much the fashion in the present day to decry examination, and to speak of our present youthful generation as being over examined. It is no doubt the case, that as physical exercise is carried to excess by enthusiasts, this form of mental exercise is likewise sometimes allowed to generate into an abuse; examinations are nevertheless good things in themselves. They are an excellent discipline to the student, and they prevent his work from being aimless and unmethodical; they are useful to the teacher, not only by helping him to discriminate between the indolent and the industrious, but also by showing him how far his teaching has told—how much or how little of what he has taught has been lodged permanently in the minds of his students. This is the value of our own periodical examinations; but in a public examination we have the additional advantages of having one year's work submitted to an impartial test, and brought into comparison or contrast with that of others, our rivals, for University honours. Examinations can never cover *the whole extent* of our work; there is much of it that cannot possibly come within their scope but being the only test of success to which we can appeal, we cannot be blamed if we keep them steadily in view through out the year, and at the year's end anticipate with a sort of pleasureable anxiety the verdict they may pronounce. In the present year, we have been unusually successful, as my detailed criticism of the result will show.

The Canning College of Lucknow is one of the best colleges of Northern India.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE Karl of Bavaria, who is an eminent occulist, has established a private institution on the Chiem Lake for the gratuitous treatment of patients affected by diseases of the eye. All German princes are taught a profession or handicraft, though most have been trained to that profession which kills, and only Prince Karl has embraced the calling whose object is to cure.

M. MENIER, the well-known chocolate manufacturer, died recently. His career is one of the most successful in the annals of French commerce. At the age of twenty-seven he succeeded to his father in what was then only a moderate-sized chemical factory, but thanks to the enterprise exhibited by M. Menier, the business rapidly developed into one of the largest undertakings in the country. In 1864 he gave up the manufacture of chemicals in favour of the chocolate trade, establishing special plantations of cocoa in Nicaragua, and opening several new chocolate factories, by means of which he realised an immense fortune. The deceased, who sat on the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Representatives, was only fifty-five years of age.

IT IS SAID that the Indian Sari, in which Miss Tagore, appeared in English society, has become the rage with certain ladies. Hooray for the Sari!

GORDON PASHA writes to the *Times* against the retention of Kandahar. He says :

> I think that this retention would throw Afghanistan in the hope of regaining Kandahar, into alliance with Russia, and that thereby Russia would be given a temptation to offer which she otherwise would not have. Supposing that temptation did not exist, what other inducement could Russia offer for this alliance? The plunder of India. If then Russia did advance, she would bring her auxiliary tribes, who with their natural predatory habits would soon come to loggerheads with their natural enemies the Afghans, and that the sooner when these latter were aided by us. Would the Afghans in such a case be likely to be tempted by the small share they would get of the plunder of India to give up their secure, independent position and our alliance for that plunder, and to put their country at the mercy of Russia, whom they hate as cordially as they do us? If we evacuate Kandahar Afghanistan can only have this small inducement of the plunder of India for Russia to offer her. Some say that the people of Kandahar desire our rule. I cannot think that any people like being governed by aliens in race or religion. They prefer their own bad native Governments to a stiff, civilized Government, in spite of the increased worldly prosperity the latter may give.

We concur.

THE BEHAR HERALD gives the following particulars of the Tikari case :

> Maharajah Miterjeet Sinha, owner of the Tikari Raj, had two sons, Maharajah Het Narain, and Rajah Mode Narain. These two brothers divided the Raj amongst themselves. Rajah Het Narain, the elder brother getting 9 anas of the Raj and Mode Narain, the younger getting 7 anas. Rajah Hetnarain died leaving a widow Maharani Inderjeet Kuori, who used to manage the affairs of the Raj, during her husband's life time, and who succeeded him on his death. Maharanee Inderjeet Kuori adopted in Kritima form, Maharajah Ram Kishen, her brother's son, and made over her portion of the Raj to him. Maharajah Ram Kishen predeceased Maharani Inderjeet Kuori, leaving him surviving a widow, Maharanee Raj Rup Kuori and a daughter. The share of Rajah Mode-Narain passed on his death, to his two widows Ranees Usmed Kuor and Sonet Kuor, and is now in the possession of Babu Run Bahadur Sinha, of a collateral branch, and the reversionary heir. Run Bahadur Sinha now also claims the 9 ans of Maharajah Het Narain Sinha, as the reversionary heir on the death of Maharanee Inderjeet Kuori. During the lifetime of Inderjeet Kuori, and sometimes after the adoption of Maharajah Ram Kishen Sinha Bishen Sinha, the father of Run Bahadur had executed an Ikrarnamah, under which he had given up his claim to this portion of the Raj and Run Bahadur is said to have been a consenting party to this Ikrarnamah.

THE SAME PAPER says that in the above case Mr. Paul, the Advocate General, has been retained for the plaintiff on a daily fee of Rs. 1500, and Mr. Evans for the defendant on a daily fee of Rs. 1,000.

THURSDAY, 24TH MARCH

WE TAKE the following obituary notices from the address of Mr. Vice-Chancellor Wilson delivered at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University :

> Dr. Wenger, who was a native of Switzerland, came to this country as a Christian missionary more than forty years ago. As a Christian missionary he lived and worked and died here, and it is as such I am sure that he would have wished to be remembered. But in this place it is allowable also to recall his great attainments as a linguist, and his unwearied diligence as a translator of the sacred literature of the West into the classical Sanskrit and into several of the vernaculars of India.
>
> Mr. Sherring also came to this country as a missionary. For many years past his labours were chiefly educational, as head of the High School of the London Missionary Society at Benares, one of the most important schools of the North-West. His literary works were of high value.
>
> In Mr. Aberigh Mackay we have lost the very youngest upon our roll of Fellows. As head of the Rajkumar College at Ajmere, he bore an important part in the work of education. He was the author of several valuable works illustrative of native life and Native family history. His lighter writings will long be remembered with pleasure for their bright and sympathetic humour.

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR Wilson paid the following graceful tribute to the memory of Sir Cecil Beadon :

During the same year, there has passed to his rest one of the most eminent among the veterans of Indian administration, one who was no longer a member of our university, but who was connected more closely than most men with its history and advancement. In the presence of those whom I am now addressing it is unnecessary that I should dwell in detail upon the eminent services of Sir Cecil Beadon, during the various stages of his administrative career, and finally as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. What I wish here to recall is rather his connection with the university. He was one of our original Fellows; he took an active part in the business of the senate; and he served as a member of the syndicate. Amidst all the labours of a very busy career, and amidst all the anxieties involved in the government of a province during a crisis of no ordinary difficulty, his interest in the cause of education and particularly in the welfare of this university, never flagged. And one of the last wishes expressed by him before the close of his life was that his bust should be presented to the university. This wish has been carried into effect by his relatives.

A CORRESPONDENT at Jehri in the Garhwal State writes:

The holie festival here commenced on the 8th instant and concluded on the 15th. In the Rajbari you will see the Raja's brother and son sitting side by side on the guddee like images of gods in Bengal, before whom the dancing girls sang and danced dressed in garments of gay colours, red, blue, yellow, purple and powder of different colours sprinkled upon them and the priests. A young girl of the Rajput tribe was running away from her parents yesterday she was apprehended and was being brought back, on the way she plunged into the Bhaghirathi and never made her appearance. The iron bridge over the Bhaughiratty carried away by the flood of 1880 is being rebuilt. The diseases raging here are fever, rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, lucorrhea, opthalmia and ulcers of various kinds.

A CORRESPONDENT from Bhola in the Dhukkin Sabazpore Sub-division of Backergunj, writes that, it is proposed to replace the cannongoes there with Sub-Deputy Collectors. The news has created some uneasiness in the minds of the canongoes, who seem to think that their claims will be overlooked and that they will be thrown overboard. Many of them have served Government faithfully and honestly and are otherwise competent.

A CORRESPONDENT at Futtegurh writes that that station was visited by a severe hail-storm on the evening of the 19th instant, attended with heavy rain, which lasted from 5 to 7 in the evening. The hail-stones, some of which were of the size of a pigeon's-egg, have destroyed mangoes and the rabi crops such as wheat, barley, grain, urhur, opium, and all kinds of vegetables and fruits. The mango crop was the most copious after many years, but our correspondent says it has been materially damaged.

WE REGRET to announce the death of Mr. William Adam at his residence, Beaconsfield, Bucks, England, on the 19th February last. Mr. Adam was nearly 95 years of age when he died. He was one of the most intimate friends of Raja Rammohun Roy, and was the author of the celebrated Educational Reports and other works.

AN AGRICULTURAL Exhibition was held at Lucknow, the first of its kind, on the 8th instant and came to a close on the 10th instant. The exhibition was opened by the Maharaja of Bulrampore, Sir Drigbijai Sing, Bahadur, K. C. S. I., President of the Talukdars' Committee. There was an exhibition of agricultural implements and cattle, of grain, pulses, oil-seeds, fibres &c, and of ornamental ware. The annual flower-show was opened simultaneously with the exhibition. Amongst the implements exhibited was a chain-pump of cheap and simple construction, which filled a reservoir of known capacity (100 cubic feet) with a lift of 12 feet in 12 minutes; a similar reservoir being filled by the common suit in 22 minutes; an adapted winnower, which was much approved of, ploughs, of which those sent in by the Department of Agriculture was found to satisfy best the conditions required to make them useful in this country. The ornamental wares exhibited consisted of Moradabad metal ware, Bijnour carved ebony, Mainpuri brass-in-laid wood-work, Alligurh and Mooltan pottery, Benares brass-ware &c. An agricultural conference was held which continued from the 8th to the 10th instant. On the first day a paper was read by the Raja of Mahamdabad on "whether and how far by the action of the Talukdars, or the Government, or of both, the extension of canal or well-irrigation is advisable and by what means." The Raja spoke against canal irrigation, Mr. Wright the Director of Agriculture, read a paper in its favour. On the second day a paper was read on cattle improvement and fodder supply in Oudh. On the 3rd day papers were read on the use of adapted ploughs and other improvements tried and recommended by the Agricultural Department. A durbar was held on the last day, which was presided over by Sir George Couper, who distributed the prizes and made a speech in which he assured the talukdars of Oudh that all efforts made by them in the direction of agricultural improvement of the country would be watched by Government with sympathy and approval. The Lieutenant-Governor promised a Government grant of Rs. 100 in aid of the prize-fund.

OUR CORRESPONDENT at Gossain Durgapur writes:

"The road from that place to the Railway Station which was in the most wretched condition for the last two years, is being repaired but in such a way as to confer little benefit upon the people. Earth is being very carelessly laid in irregular lumps and at random without being evenly scattered and rolled. Carts have formed deep ruts and as soon as the rains set in the sides and top will be washed away. The same may be said of the repairs to the village roads on the Magurah side now under reconstruction and repairs, which when the rains set in will be converted into miserable sloughs—A petition on the state of these roads, is contemplated to be laid before the Chairman of the Road Cess Committee. Gossain Durgapore is not properly represented on the Road Cess Committee, it ought to have a second member from this place.

cholera is raging fearfully at this place but owing to Dr. chatterjee's care and precautious few cases prove fatal. At Zhandiah and adjoining villages the people are panic'stricken. The Kashtea Agricultural Exhibition takes place within a week, the Shaw brothers of Amlah have subscribed Rs. 500.

FRIDAY, 25TH MARCH.

WE TAKE the following items of Indian intelligence from the last number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association*:

"After the Netley Examination, held last month, the following were in the list of succesful candidates for Commissions as Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, according to the order of Marks: 7th, Syed Hassan; 9th H. C. Bannerji; 11th. S. C. Nandi; 15th, K. H. Mistri; 17th, P. de Conceicao; 19th, K. C. Sanjana; 21st. H. M. Hakim; 24th, M. J. Kelawala; 26th, M. P. Kharegat.

Sayyid Nurul Huda (St. John's College), of Patna, whose success in the Law Tripos at Cambridge we mentioned last month, is the first Indian Mahomedan, who has taken honors at either Oxford or Cambridge University. Mr. Abdul Ali, son of Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur, of Surat, has passed the Preliminary Examination for the Bar, and will join the Middle Temple next term. Mr. Jogodish chunder Bose, brother-in-law of Mr. Ananda M. Bose, has entered at the University of Cambridge as a non-Collegiate Student. Mr. C. N. Banerji, Sub Divisional Magistrate and Collector, Bengal (of Lincola's Inn), has been granted leave of absence by the Secretary of State for six months in extension of his furlough. *Arrivals.*—Syud Sakhawat Hossein, B A., and Babu Ambika churn Sen. M. A., holders of the two Scholarships recently created by the Bengal Government to be held at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, where they have commenced their course of study; Mr. Solomon Abraham Erulkar, from Ahmedabad, for the Indian Medical Service; Mr. G. C. Bezborush, from Assam, for medical study.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:

1. Ross, David, Esquire, Traffic Manager, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
2. LeBreton, Maurice, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.
3. Bruce, Richard Isaac, Esquire, lately First Assistant to the agent to the Governor-General for Beluchistan.
4. Christie, James Thomas, Esquire, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Punjab.
5. Cunningham, Alexander Frederick Douglas, Esquire, Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
6. Mirza Hossein Ali Khan, Political Assistant at Candahar.
7. Sircar Jaggat Sing of Jhind.
8. Dewan Bishen Sing of Nubha.
9. Sirdar Nabi Baksh of Kapurthalla.

There is not a single Bengali in the above list.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has been pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur on two members of the Council of the Maharaja of Mysore, Mr. A. R. Sabhapathi Mudaliar, and Mr. P. Krishna Rao. Mr. Mahammud Sabha, Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore, receives the title of "Khan Bahadur."

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram from Madras:

Madras, March 22.—Mr. Margoschis, Principal of the S. P. Q. Schools here, in a fit of mental aberration, shot with a revolver two of his native servants, wounding one slightly and the other through the head. All three were removed by the police to the General Hospital. Mr. Margoschis was inoffensive and much respected.

We await full particulars.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

"Only a few months ago the villages of Moth and Barria in the Howrah District were under the police jurisdiction of Thanna Jangiparah Krishnaggur, within the Sub-division of Serampore. The Thanna above-named is only two miles from the villages and the sub-divisional head-quarters accessible by rail or carriage road. They have been most unreasonably transferred to Thanna Amptah in the Sub-division of Moheshrekha. Amptah is about 14 miles from the villages named and Moheshrekha about 25 miles distant. There is not a single road properly so called leading from the villages to Moheshrekha. If a transfer or change was deemed advisable the villages might have been placed under the Juggutbullubpore-Thanna within head quarters division of Howrah. Why have the people of these villages been unnecessarily subjected to this hardship and inconvenience? The measure, perhaps, has been thoughtlessly determined upon and admits of reconsideration.

A NURRAIL Correspondent informs us that the Presidency Commissioner lately visited that sub-division and took the occasion to preside at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the middle class Anglo-Vernacular School. He examined the boys and was satisfied with their progress. As the school receives no grant-in-aid, he promised to obtain it this concession. Babu Gobind Chunder Roy, zemindar of Brahmindanga, gave a special reception to the Commissioner at his residence.

SATURDAY, 26TH MARCH.

WE ARE EXCREDINGLY SORRY to learn from the *Pioneer* the death of Lalla Luchmi Narain, which melancholy event took place at Bareilly on the 20th instant. He was one of the most influential men in Rohilcund; and in his native city, Bareilly, he was a leading and useful citizen. Our contemporary says, "Luchmi Narain was a distinguished *alumnus* of the Bareilly College in its palmy days; and was the author of several tracts in the English language on topics of public and social interest. It will be long before this vigorous, able, and enlightened citizen will be forgotten in the upper Provinces; *multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*"

APROPOS of the Criminal Procedure Bill we are glad to hear that the Advocate General is endeavouring to dispense with the provision in the present Act which enables the criminal courts whether on appeal or revision to enhance any sentence that might have been passed upon an offender. The wonder is that such a truculent enactment could ever have found its way into the Criminal Code of this country, and the wonder grows upon us when we come to think that such a section has obtained an abiding place in the Act. To give an instance: A man in the last resort at considerable expense and trouble submits a petition to the High Court, only to discover in the end that his sentence of 10 years has been converted to a capital one or a simple fine commuted into a term of rigorou imprissonment. Verily, the man may say, I ask for a bit of bread, and you answer me with a flint.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in making room for the following remarks of an esteemed friend on the University address of Mr. Vice-Chancellor Wilson:

Whilst folks are still exercising their minds about the two addresses the one by the Vice-Chancellor at the Senate House, and the other by Sir Donald Stewart at the General Assembly's Institution, a few words in relation to them may not be altogether inappropriate. There can be no question as to the remarkable tone of kindly feeling towards the people of this country which pervades both the speeches. The general scope of them is pretty much the same. Mr. Justice Wilson's address was, in view of the occasion, an expansion of the other which was directed to a more limited and less imposing audience. The distinguished speakers show equally an anxiety to dispel a certain kind of discontent, and explain to the rising generation the real source of their unhappiness. Besides this, that a young Englishman, other circumstances being equal, has absolutely a more extensive career open to him than a young Bengali can ever sanguinely look forward to, we have little hesitation in subscribing to every word that has been so wisely and eloquently uttered by the learned Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Justice Wilson tells us in the first instance that knowledge has to be sought for its own sake, and we gather by fair implication that those who look to University degrees merely for bread are necessarily doomed to bitter disappointment. In plain language the University of Calcutta is not an eleemosynary bakery. He then asks us to consider the evil effects of overpopulation. We live under the reign of peace, there are no wars to thin the ranks of a population, the natural exuberance of which is attributable to the peculiar notion of marriage which obtains among the Indian people. Matrimony which in civilized countries is regarded as a luxury is here understood to be a positive necessity. It is needless to remind our people, we are not talking of the aristocracy, that the primeval voice "go forth and multiply" has to be understood by the light of the present exigencies of society and adapted to the varying circumstances of competetive existence. In this connection we cannot avoid quoting the shrewd observation of M. Say, "the problem is not how to beget children; but how to rear them to man's estate."

The false ideas which our people have of industrial pursuits next calls for comment, and a most masterly speech is concluded with an exhortation to our young men to rely upon manly courage and indomitable energy for food, fame, and name. You must not be afraid to go abroad, if there be not enough for you at home, the Vice-chancellor is understood to have said.

There is, however, one sad note in these addresses. The country is poor, the percentage of our people is poor, are they all then to turn their minds to the soil and their hands to the plough? And as on the one hand we implore our Indian youth to lay well to heart the utterances of their Vice-chancellor we reiterate, on the other, the wish of the Hon'ble gentleman that Government may be able to throw open larger appointments to the natives of this country.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from the Press Commissioner's Office:

On Monday evening, a young Alizai from Zamindawar killed a native follower with an axe, outside of the Herat Gate. He made no attempt to escape, and was at once arrested. Religious fanaticism seems to have been the only motive for the crime.

Ayub's envoys left Candahar for Herat this morning. Their departure was quiet, and no demonstration was made.

More rain fell on Tuesday, but the weather is fine again.

Simla, March 52 18*h.* 30*m.*—News from Herat confirms the account of Sirdar Mahommed Hassan Khan's rebellion against Ayub.

It appears that there is an old quarrel between them. Mahomed Hassan has been lately Governor of Kushk, and seems to have excited the three Herati regiments there to mutiny, and murder their General, Mahommed Jan, his brother, and nephew. Mahommed Hassan has since been joined by the Firozkohis and Jamshidis, and has crossed into the Herat Plain.

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Nothing is known about Abdul Wahad Khan's alleged death.

The Merv Turkomans have asked Ayub's permission to bring their families to Badghis, and leave them there, while they attacked the Russians. After some hesitation, he consented.

Hashim Khan has gone to Herat at Ayub's request.

AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Calcutta Corporation held this afternoon the Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act was discussed, and the following Resolutions were passed:

"That the Commissioners protest against the Municipal funds being saddled with the liability of the pensions of those who are in fact not their servants and desire to give their strongest support to the Lieutenant-Governor, in his efforts to keep this section out of the present bill.

"That if the section be retained in the bill, it would be but fair and equitable that the pensions of police officers, who had retired after the passing of the bill, should be provided for out of municipal funds, in the same proportion as the salaries were paid to them."

"That a report be made to Government to the effect that the Commissioners regret to notice, that it is proposed to withdraw from the Municipality the power which it had hitherto enjoyed, in regulating the distribution of the filtered water-supply; and that they are of opinion that it would be unjust to the rate-payers of Calcutta to make them contribute in proportion to the charges being incurred for the supply to the Suburbs, and that, taking into consideration the inferior value of suburban property, such rate should be fixed on the rate-payers of the Suburbs."

THERE WERE 227 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 19th March, of which 46 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 3 from accidents and suicide, 64 from fevers, 23 from bowel-complaints, 18 from asthma and pthisis, 11 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, 42 died between the ages of 15 days old and under and above 15 days and under one year. Thirty-two persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 12, the average of daily mortality was 32·4.

THE FIRST CASE under the Vaccination Act was tried by Mr. Amir Ali on Friday last. A man had been served with three notices to vaccinate his child, but as he proved recusant, he was hauled up before the Magistrate, and fined Rs. 5.

WE HAVE RECEIVED further letters from Meerut regarding the local lecture controversy. We have also received a copy of Mr. Fathome's lecture. We have not seen the rival lecture. All that we have to say is that we cannot afford to waste our time upon this petty controversy.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1879-80. 2. Report on the Administration of the Stamp department for 1879-80. 3. Report on the Civil Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for 1880. 4. Report on the Progress and Condition of the Government Botanical Gardens at Saharanpore and Mussoorie for the year ending 30th June 1879. 5. Report on the occupation of the Logar Valley from April to August 1880. 6. Meteorological Records for Bengal for November and December 1880. 7. Review on the Annual Accounts and Reports of the Road Cess Committees in the Orissa Division for the Cess year 1878-79. 8. Ditto ditto in the Rajshye and Cooch-Behar Division for 1878-79. 9. Ditto ditto in the Bhaugulpore Division for 1878-79. 10. Army Circulars, India, for February 1881. 11. A Short Manual of the History of India with an account of India as it is. By Roper Lethbridge, M.A., C.I.E. 12. The Tenth Annual Report of the National Indian Association for 1880. 13. Journal of the National Indian Association for March 1881. 14. Bibliothica Indica or Collection of Oriental Works published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The Lalita Vistara or the memoirs of the early Life of Sakya Sinha, translated from the original Sanskrit. By Rajendralala Mitra L.L.D: C.I.E. 15. The Sadarshana-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy Vol. V. No. 1, January, 1881. 16. Garhastya Bijgyan or Domestic Science, Part I., treating of Midwifery and Infant Treatment in Bengali. By Sarrut Chunder Chowdhary. 17. Bishna Purana, from chapter 14 published in monthly parts. 18. Bunga Durshuna, a Bengali monthly, No. 81. 19. Bandhaba, a Bengali monthly, Vol. V. No. 10. 20. Letter of the Graduates Association to the University regarding the text-books for University examinations.

WE ARE requested to publish the following telegram from the Bombay Branch of the East India Association to Sir David Wedderburn:

Afghan Warogrant deplorably inadequate, fifteen instead of five millions equitable total cost exceeding twenty. General regret, Kandahar not evacuated fifteenth.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 18th March.—Mr. Childers' proposed reforms in our Army Organisation, which were submitted to the House of Commons on the 3rd instant, have been generally approved of. The latest advices from Natal state that the transport *Booldana* with reinforcements from Bombay has arrived at Durban. The armistice with the Boers has been further prolonged until the 21st instant.

The 21st.—*Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the terms of peace with the Boers include a Royal Commission of Inquiry into their grievances, and stipulate that the Boers are to return to their homes, whilst the British garrisons maintain their present positions in the Transvaal. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Merv, stating that the plain between Tejend and Merv is without water, and is impracticable for marching an army across. The Russians are close to Tejend, but it is believed they will not make an attempt to move on Merv this year, if at all.

21st.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the funeral of the Czar. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons to-night announced that the Budget would be submitted to the House on the 4th April. The introduction of the Irish Land Bill is fixed for the seventh of April. The parliamentary Easter recess begins on the 8th of April. Lord Hartington, replying to a question said that the Ameer has agreed to take over Kandahar, and that his troops were expected to arrive there at the commencement of April. The British force was prepared to leave.

23rd.—The Premier, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Boers have accepted the following conditions of peace, namely, that the Suzerainty of the Queen is acknowledged; that complete autonomy is granted to the Transvaal; that the British Government controls the foreign relations; that a British resident be allowed at the capital; and that a Royal Commission composed of Sir Evelyn Wood, the Governor and the Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, shall arrange native frontier question and also as to whether the Transvaal is to lose any territory eastward. The Boers will disperse to their homes, and the British garrisons will remain in their present positions pending a definite settlement of affairs, and the British troops will make no further advance.

24th.—Meetings are being held throughout the country to protest against the abandonment of Kandahar. Sir Richard Temple is ill. News has been received that the Opera House at Nice has been completely burned down, and that nearly 100 of the audience perished in the flames.

23rd.—In the Greek Chamber to-day the President of the Ministry said that war with Turkey, though very near, was not inevitable.

24th.—The Premier, in reply to a question, said that General Roberts would return home immediately on his arrival in Natal. Certain of the reinforcements have been stopped.

25th.—The Debate in the Commons last night on Mr. Stanhope's motion was adjourned.

25th.—Lord Hartington, in laying the papers relative to Afghan affairs on the table of the House last night, explained that several despatches from the Indian Government had gone astray, and that the postal authorities were now investigating the matter. With reference to the approaching occupation of Kandahar by Abdul Rahman's forces, his lordship said that 4000 infantry and 1000 cavalry were already on their way from Kabul to Kandahar. Mr. Stanhope then proposed a vote of want of confidence in the Government in respect to their Kandahar policy. The withdrawal of our forces from Kandahar was inopportune and a violation of all pledges and furthermore was against the weight of all authority. Sir Charles Dilke, who spoke in vindication of the policy of Government, said that all their difficulties sprang from their predecessors' vacillation. As a result of the abandonment of Kandahar, he informed the House that the first act of the new Czar had been to recall General Skobeleff and stop all his operations in Central Asia.

The debate on Mr. Stanhope's resolution was resumed in the House of commons last night. Lord George Hamilton said that Sir Charles Dilke's announcement that Skobeleff had been recalled and the Russian operations in Central Asia stopped, was a mere parliamentary blind. MR. FAWCETT pointed out the financial difficulties that would attend the parmanent occupation of Kandahar, and strongly vindicated the policy of Government in abandoning it. The MARQUIS of Hartington said that the information respecting Skobeleff's recall and the stoppage of Russian operations in Asia had not been received through the Russian Government, and that Russia knew that either Military or diplomatic interference on her part in Afghanistan would mean the rupture of diplomatic relations with England. Sir Stafford Northcote warned the Government of the dangers attending the abandonment of Kandahar, in the present state of affairs. The resolution was eventually negatived by 336 against 216 votes.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 31st Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: Thermo-Electricity concluded.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 2nd April at 3 P. M.

Subject: Sodium.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXXIII.

THE greatest flourish made about the new Rent Bill is that its primary object is to benefit the actual cultivators of the soil. This is a benevolent object, and all right-minded men cannot but sympathize with it. And we do not think that that object is incompatible with a just regard to the interests of the zemindar. But how does the Government propose to attain that object? Let us see how the Rent Commission propose to bring it about. The three F's. constitute the programme of land law reform in Ireland, fixity of tenure, freedom of sale, and fair rent. These three points also constitute the manifesto of the Rent-Law Commission of Bengal. They propose to give to the ryot fixity of tenure by recognizing his occupancy right, freedom of sale of his tenure by recognizing its transferability by private sale, gift or will, and to secure him fair rent under the rules prescribed. But what is a "ryot" according to the definition of the term by the Rent Commission? They say a "ryot" means "a person who holds land, or occupies and cultivates land, if such person was originally let into possession of such land for the purpose of cultivating it or bringing it into cultivation"—adding that "a person cultivates land or brings land under cultivation within the meaning of this definition, when the cultivation is carried on by himself, or by the members of his family, or by servants, or by hired labourers, or by persons to whom he has sublet the land or any part of it or partly by some and partly by others of these persons." The definition it will be seen is very broad. It includes a person who may carry on cultivation "by persons to whom he has sublet the land or any part of it, or partly by some and partly by others of these persons." In other words the Commission recognize sub-letting. And as the privileges attached to the right of occupancy will be enjoyed by the ryot who will hold the land, but may not cultivate it himself, the actual cultivators of the soil will not benefit in the least by the provisions of the Bill. These will give the sweat of their brow to make the land yield her hidden wealth, but they will, as the Bill stands and as it has been revised by Mr. Reynolds, simply work as day-labourers. Menu says that the land belongs to him who tills it. In the progress of social economy the original tiller has become the capitalist as well as the owner of the land. Under the Mahomedan system the produce of the land was divided between three parties—the State, the zemindar, and the ryot. This system was handed down to the British Government, and the tripartite interests have been to this day recognized. But as the resources of the land have developed, the relations arising from it have multiplied. A large body of persons have intervened with intermediate interests in the land. This is the sub-infeudation system, which the zemindars have introduced for their own ease and safety, and which the Government has recognized for the security of its revenue, but which has as might be easily imagined borne hard upon the actual cultivators of the soil. This system has its merits and demerits, and considering the question in the abstract we must say that the latter preponderate. Be that as it may it cannot be denied that under this system the actual cultivator is the real sufferer. There may be half a dozen rent-receivers intervening between him and the zemindar, and all the profits derived by these intervenors come from the sweat of his brow. We can understand the position of those intervenors, who have acquired the right of property by paying for it, though we must confess that sub-infeudation even where the right is purchased at a fair price is injurious to the well-being of the *bona fide* cultivators, but what claim has the mere squatter for twelve years or three years, as the Rent Commission suggest, to a sub-proprietory right? He has not paid for his right, he has not invested any capital, he simply comes in as a tenant, he may squat for twelve years, or for three years under the provisions proposed by the Rent Commission, and he will lord over the soil as a sub-proprietor. He will be competent to settle the land in any way he may think fit; he may transfer it by gift, sale, or will; he will not be liable to enhancement of rent at the discretion of the landlord; he will not be liable to eviction; he will be allowed to enjoy all these privileges, and yet he may not have the slightest interest in agriculture. He sublets the land, and the expenses and risks of cultivation will be his sub-tenant's, who will, however, have none of the privileges of occupancy tenant. In what way then will the actual cultivators of the soil, in whose behalf the proposed revolution in the land laws of Bengal is ostensibly put forth, be

benefited? The whole thing we submit is a ruse. The Government says one thing and does another. It will spoliate the landlord not for the benefit of the actual tiller of the soil, but for that of a land speculator, who has no moral claim whatever to its generosity. And yet it pretends that it is going to benefit the peasantry of Bengal! Does the peasantry consist of those middlemen, who have not an iota of proprietory interest in the soil, but who have by a freak of the legislature acquired a sub-proprietory right by merely squatting on the land for twelve years or less, but who have no interest direct or indirect in the business of agriculture, or of those who from early morn to dewy eve till the soil, who are baked in the sun and drenched in the rains in the hard task of extracting the wealth from the land, and who go on toiling in this way from year's end to year's end? If the Government means the latter to be the peasantry of the country, then it has done nothing, absolutely nothing for them in this Bill. And yet it says that its primary object in reforming the land law of Bengal is to benefit the peasantry—the actual cultivators of the soil! Could any thing be more misleading, more inconsistent with the truth than this?

We admit that the question of subletting is very difficult and complicated, but if the Government has not the courage to face it, it ought not to have touched the Rent question. What is the object of legislating, if the outcome of legislation be only to strengthen the position of the mere squatter on the land, who has no interest in the business of agriculture? Let him cultivate the land, let him bear the expenses and risks of cultivation, let him prove that it is his labour, which produces the wealth of the country, and let him then enjoy the privileges, which it is proposed to confer upon the occupancy ryot. It may be said that if the squatter has become the middle-man, it can not be fair and equitable to divest him of what is already vested in him. We admit this, but surely there is nothing to prevent the Legislature from enacting that henceforward no ryot shall be permitted to enjoy the right of occupancy, who has no interest in the business of agriculture. The definition of the word ryot is wide enough to include women, children, infirm and old men, and others, who may not cultivate with their own hands. Thus the Bill says that a person may be considered to cultivate the land or bring it under cultivation when the cultivation is carried on by himself, or by the members of his family, or by hired labourers. Surely this provision will cover all classes of cases. Why should then the ryot be permitted to sublet and thus cut off his connection with the cultivation of the soil? If he does so, then he ceases to be an agriculturist. The Rent Commission say, "we have seriously considered whether the acquisition of a right of occupancy should not be limited in all cases to the actual cultivator of the soil. Having examined the subject in all its bearings, we have come to the conclusion that such a rule, if laid down, would excercise a disturbing influence, the immediate benefit to be derived from which appears doubtful to some of us, and the ultimate consequences of which none of us can pretend to forecast with any reasonable certainty. If all *korfas* or under-ryots were converted into ryots having or able to acquire a right of occupancy, some of us think that the rate of rent for occupancy ryots would be forced up to such a point, that a right of occupancy would be valueless, as it would become necessary to convert the superior ryot into a tenure-holder or undertenure-holder, and to take the present *korfa* rates of rent as the measure of the rates to be hereafter payable by the occupancy ryot. We have therefore decided to make no material change in this respect in the present law, which gives the right of occupancy to a ryot who "cultivates" or "holds," merely substituting for "cultivates" the more precise expression "occupies and cultivates." The term "holds" will of course include, as now, a ryot who has sublet in *bhagjote* or otherwise. We may observe that the law, as thus expressed, is in harmony with what we have stated to be our conception of the term 'ryot'." We cannot subscribe to this view of the Commission. We do not see the danger apprehended by them. It is not clear to us why the rent of the *korfa* ryot, when he acquires an occupancy right, will be forced up to the highest point. He is now rack-rented by the occupancy middle-man, but as an occupancy ryot his rent will be regulated by the provisions of the law. We do not wish to interfere with the arrangements already made between the occupancy middle-man and his *korfa* ryot, but we would not permit him to make such arrangements in future. If he does not like to have a direct interest in agriculture by the various ways we have mentioned above, he can have no just claim to the occupancy right. From the zemindar's point of view objection may be taken to this proposal, but that objection we believe may be met without trenching upon his rights or interests. What we wish to point out is that while the Government professes to benefit the actual cultivators of the soil by the new measure, practically it does nothing of the kind.

BENGAL THE MILCH-COW OF THE EMPIRE.

It affords us no little pleasure to notice that the Bengali wherever he goes and expresses his opinion on a public question he is able to maintain it against all opposition. This was lately the case in Madras. Babu Shivanath Shastri, a Brahmo Missionary, now in Madras, happened to lecture on the "problem of Indian reform," and among other things commented on the costly administration of British India. He asked, "is it fair to overburden a country like India with an administration which is so costly? Who bears these costs? Are not they the people? Yes, the poor man's salt is not even free from duty. (Loud applause). The people must bear a share of taxation, in order to support this costly administration. Every man's pocket is touched, even the least and the poorest amongst us." The *Madras Mail* has taken our countryman to task for expressing this opinion. Our contemporary says that "all this comes with a bad grace from a Bengali," and why because there is the Permanent Settlement in Bengal! The Permanent Settlement is an eye-sore to a certain class of public writers, who go to hysterics, if the very mention of the Settlement is made. The writer compares the land tax in Bengal with the same in Madras, and then remarks, "if, then, the Madras Presidency does not pay more land revenue than is right and reasonable, it follows that Bengal pays less than it ought to do. Were Bengal required to contribute as much *pro rata* to the land revenue of the Empire as Madras does, it should yield, not £4,050,000 only, but about £6,116,000. So Bengal would seem to pay at least two millions sterling less than in common fairness it ought to do." Of course as the land revenue is permanently fixed in Bengal, the incidence of the land tax here is less than it is in those provinces, which do not enjoy the boon of the Permanent Settlement. But the revenue of Bengal has been productive in other ways, so much so that Bengal has always been treated as the milch-cow of the empire. We have written so often on the subject that we are really tired of it. We will however repeat for the edification of our Madras contemporary what we said elsewhere on the subject. Thus:

From 1757 to 1805 occurred that keen struggle for dominion which ensued between the English, the French, and the great native powers in the country. Within this period were waged the great battles of Patna and Buxar between the English and the Emperor of Delhi and Mir Kassim, which won for the East India Company the province of Behar, the Rohilla war, the Mahratta war, the Mysore wars, and the conflict between the Nawab Vizier of Oudh and the Emperor of Delhi, in which the English supported the former. The result of this warfare was the establishment of British power on a broad and strong basis, the acquisition of Behar in 1764, of the Carnatic and other provinces in Madras in 1801, of the ceded districts in North India which now constituted the North-West Provinces from the Nawab Vizier of Oudh in 1801, and of Orissa from the Maharattas in 1803-1804. And who was it that supplied the sinews of war during this eventful period? The earliest revenue returns he had seen did not go back further than 1792, and from the returns from the years 1792-93 to 1801 he would give to the Council the receipts and charges of the then three divisions of the Company's territories. In 1792-93 the gross revenues of Bengal were £5,512,761, of Madras £2,476,312 and of Bombay £236,555. In that year the gross charges were for Bengal £3,873,859 for Madras £2,222,878, and for Bombay £844,096. The surplus revenue of Bengal was therefore £1,638,902. He would not weary the Council by going into the figures of all these years, but take the year 1801, which was the last of the years he wished to allude to. But he might say that during these years the surplus revenue of Bengal varied from £1,439,812 to £2,157,785. In the year 1801 the gross revenue of Bengal amounted to £6,658 334, of Madras £3,540268, and of Bombay £286,457. The gross charges were for Bengal £5 420,966, for Madras £4,614,387, and for Bombay £1,432,832—Bengal therefore again yielding a surplus revenue of £1,237,368. He stopped at 1801, because after that year the ceded districts of the North-West were annexed to Bengal, and the revenues of the two were mixed up. It would be seen from this statement that the revenues of Bengal in the early days of the English in India not only contributed to the acquisition of new territories but also to the support of those which passed under English rule. As the wave of British power rolled on, the stream of Bengal revenue went along with it to feed that wave, and they had now the pleasure of seeing its fertilizing showers convert the newly acquired provinces into smiling gardens. So much for the contribution which Bengal had made from the hard-earned means of its children to the building up of the vast and glorious empire of England in the East.

When the Permanent Settlement was made, Lord Cornwallis thus wrote to the Court of Directors:

"If at any future period the public exigencies should require an addition to your resources, you must look for it in the increase of the general wealth and commerce of the country, and not in the augmentation of the tax upon the land."

And now let us see how indirect taxes have been productive in several parts of the empire. We take the figures of 1877-78, which are now available to us:

The North-Western Provinces yielded in salt £476, 608, excise £203,391, stamps £351,328, customs, after taking due credit from Bengal and Bombay, £245,372—total £1,276,699. Similarly, the Punjab yielded in salt £541.253, excise £97, 129, stamps £239,242 customs £26,485,—total £1,471,475. Madras, salt £1,331,183, excise £602,767, stamps £484,246, customs £315,468—total £2,753,664. Bombay, salt £796,244, excise £377,939, stamps £458,385, customs less deduction for Northern India at one-fourth, £547,140—total £2,179.758. Bengal, salt £2,648,361, excise £698,817, stamps £935,108, customs. less deduction for the share of Northern India at one-fourth, £810.031—total £5,002,317.

It would be thus seen that the four principal branches of indirect taxation were most productive in Bengal, fully justifying the expectation of the fore-seeing statesman who gave this Magna Charta to the agricultural population of Bengal.

We will now consider how Bengal has been dealt with financially by the Government of India. In 1861 Sir John Peter Grant wrote as follows:

"But perhaps it is not always borne in mind that provincial expenditure upon public works—petty district works excepted—is limited by the supreme authority, and that the allotment made to Bengal by that authority from the general revenues has always been systematically less in an excessive degree (probably it would be safe to say by at least two-thirds) than what an allotment would amount to that should be framed on the principle of a share proportionate, or to either to the revenue, or to the population, the geographical extent of the Bengal provinces, or to all these together, as compared with the other provinces of India. The result of this system, continued for a long series has been such, in a comparative view, as those only who have seen many different parts of India, or whose duties have made them cognizant of what has been done from imperial funds for all parts of the Empire severally, are thoroughly aware of. At this moment there is only one really good road of any considerable extent complete in all Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Chota-Nagpore, Assam, Arracan, and Cachar (which may be taken as one-third part of British India,) namely, the Grand Trunk Road; and it is not too much to say that this single work would not have existed if it had not been, by geographical necessity, an inseparable part of the line through the North-Western Provinces."

We will give a few figures in support of the above position. The total grant for Public Works Ordinary from 1861-62 to 1872-73 was for Bengal £8,691,000, while the gross revenue during those years amounted to £188,819,000; for the North-West Provinces the grant was £4,193,000, and the gross revenue £69,679,000; for the Punjab the grant was £6,791,000, and the gross revenue £40,573,000; for the Madras Presidency the grant was £8,168,000, and the gross revenue £88,509,000; for Bombay and Sindh the grant was £12,437,000, and the gross revenue £109,506,000. The proportion of expenditure to revenue was therefore in Bengal £4. 11*s.* per cent., in the North-West Provinces £6 0*s.* 4*d.* per cent., in the Punjab £16 15*s.* per cent., in Madras £9 5*s.* per cent., and in Bombay £11 7*s.* per cent. The proportion per head of population was in Bengal 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the North-West Provinces 2*s.* 9*d.*, in the Punjab 4*s.* 8*d.*, in Madras 5*s.* 3*d.*, and in Bombay 15*s.* 4*d.* The allotments for public works extraordinary have been equally unfair to Bengal. We find that the total outlay on Irrigation Works to the end of the years 1875-76 was £16,454,000, of which £7,988,000, were spent in North-West and in the Punjab, and £4,000,000, in Bengal, the remainder being spent in Madras and Bombay. The total outlay on State Railways up to the year 1879-80 was estimated at

£16,780, and the allotment to Bengal amounted to £2,400,000. Has Bengal fared better since the decentralization of finance? The actual revenues of Bengal in 1879-80 were as follows:

Imperial.	*Provincial.*	*Local.*	*Total.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,50,80,952	3,41,42,591	39,62,700	18,31,86,243.

The provincial revenue of Bengal has been increased by 60 lakhs per annum by the imposition of new cesses, and yet Bengal is not allowed to use its own surplus. Sir Ashley Eden in his last administration report says:

"It seems doubtful whether that limit was ever intended to be applied to a province in the financial condition of Bengal. Indeed, the Committee of the House of Commons laid downthe principle that the amount to be expended on productive public works should mainly depend upon the financial condition of the country, and contemplated an increased expenditure as the financial position improved. It is hoped that it may be found possible to allot to Bengal for the future a share of the gross amount to be expended more nearly proportioned to the extent and importance of the province. There are many works which are much required in the interests of the country, such as a system of railways for central Bengal, bringing Bhugwangola, Jessore, and Khoolna into direct railway communication with Calcutta; a railway to Dacca, Naraingunge, and Mymensingh; further extensions of the Behar, system; and a coast canal to connect Orissa with Bengal, and thus to bring that part of the country into easy direct communication with the rest of Bengal. It was the want of such a work as this which led to the mortality in the famine of 1866. This was admitted on all sides, and yet in 1880 nothing has been done to remedy this evil. Practically, expenditure on public works in Bengal has been suspended for the last three years owing to the financial anxieties caused, first, by the Madras famine, and then by the Afghan war."

Again:

"There is no reason why this Government should retain a working provincial balance of more than 15 lakhs. The cause of the large accumulation has been, not the inability of this Government to expend its revenues usefully, but the necessity under which it has been placed, by the orders of the Government of India, of rigidly restricting expenditure in every Department in view of the heavy charges of the Madras famine and the Afghan war, and the special calls for assistance made on the Provincial Governments. Expenditure on ordinary public works has, by these orders, been kept down to the lowest figure possible, and charges which must inevitably be incurred for court-houses, jails, and the like, have been postponed. At the same time a scheme for the improvement of the judicial system of the province, admitted on all hands to be necessary, has been indefinitely postponed under the mistaken impression that Bengal could not afford to pay for this great boon. This pressure had its effect in limiting the estimates for the current year. But for the ensuing year it will be necessary to make provision for suitable expenditure on ordinary public works and other provincial charges. Amongst other things, the grant for primary education, which was largely reduced four years ago under financial pressure, must, now be placed upon a proper footing."

And not only this, but Bengal has been made to pay 20 laks to the Imperial Government notwithstanding the five years' contract under which it had engaged that whatever the fruits of good management of provincial revenue, they would be enjoyed by the tax-payers of the provinces during the currency of the contract.

One word more. What has been the tribute of Bengal to the imperial Government for protection and imperial administration. We again take the figures of 1872-73 which are before us. The gross revenue from Madras was £8,173,806, and the gross charges £6,020,074, leaving a surplus of £2,153,732; the gross revenue from Bombay was £9,512,498, and the gross charges £7,313,506, leaving a surplus of £2,198,992; the gross revenue derived from the North-West Provinces was £5,831,067, and the gross charges were £2,258,932, the surplus being £3,572,135; in the Punjab the gross revenue was £3,588,076, and the charges £2,129,928, leaving a surplus of £1,458,148; but in Bengal the gross revenue was £15,831,072, and the gross charges being no more than £5,756,334, an enormous surplus of £10,074,238 was left. We have neither time nor space to go into further details. We hope the facts and figures we have given will satisfy our Madras contemporary that Bengal, far from being let off with a light taxation because of the permanent settlement, yields the largest revenue, and gets the smallest share for her own expenses. In fact she has been the milch-cow of the empire!

THE BUDGET.

MAJOR BARING'S First Budget is out. It has been drawn on quite new lines. It is not overloaded with figures, which by a cunning disposition used before only to obscure and mystify. It is not sensational, for the new Finance Minister has no "dreams of a life-time" to unfold. It is a plain, matter-of-fact Budget, and the beauty of it is that while it is compressed within a small compass, it gives sufficient indications of the policy and views of the Government on most essential points connected with the administration of the finances. Major Baring has spoken frankly on these points, and as he possesses a logical mind, there is no want of logical precision in the views and arguments he has advanced. He has been only five months in office, but it appears he has done very hard work in reforming the system of accounts and ensuring accuracy with despatch of business. The sad blunder in the Affghan war estimates has shewn the weak points of our Accounts system, and Major Baring has energetically taken steps to remedy them. The failure of the War Estimates, as the Finance Minister remarks, arose from attention being directed too exclusively to the classified and audited expenditure, whilst the issues from the Civil Treasuries to the Military Department were neglected. The object of the reforms introduced is to obtain the earliest possible information in respect to treasury transactions. Every officer in charge of a Treasury has, therefore, been instructed to furnish the Accountant General of his Province with an abstract account at the close of each month in the form prescribed. The nine Accountants General will telegraph the result to the Comptroller General. Then it has been decided that in the Finance Accounts the issues from the civil treasuries for carrying on military services shall be treated as expenditure, in accordance with the practice as regards Exchequer issues in England. A change is about to be made in the duties of the Comptroller General and the Military Accountant General. Their official relations towards each other will be more clearly defined. The Comptroller General will be the chief authority in all matters affecting the mode of keeping the public accounts including those of the military and other spending departments. The Military Accountant General will occupy the position and exercise the authority of a Deputy Secretary for Finance in the Military Department, retaining his present duties, and will be specially charged with the function of watching and reporting upon the current military expenditure.

We now come to the Budget itself. We give the following estimate of income and expenditure for 1881-82:

INCOME.	£	EXPENDITURE.	£
Land Revenue ...	22495000	Interest ...	6287000
Tributes ...	705000	Interest ...	409000
Forest ..	770000	Refunds and Drawbacks ...	350000
Excise ...	3031000	Land Revenue ...	3032000
Assessed Taxes ...	550000	Forest ...	571000
Provincial Rates ...	2363000	Excise ...	99000
Customs ...	2367000	Assessed Taxes ...	15000
Salt ...	7153000	Provincial Rates ...	48000
Opium ...	3763000	Customs ...	206000
Stamps ...	3290000	Salt ...	428000
Registration ...	290000	Opium ...	2263000
Mint ...	89000	Stamps ...	114000
Post Office ...	967000	Registration ...	186000
Telegraph ...	481000	Mint ...	105000
Minor Departments.	101000	Post Office ...	1098000
Law and Justice ...	664000	Telegraph ...	562000
Police ...	236000	Administration ...	1519000
Marine ...	210000	Minor Departments.	458000
Education ...	143000	Law and Justice ...	3351000
Medical ...	42000	Police ...	2571000
Stationery andPrinting ...	61000	Marine ...	735000
Interest ...	678000	Education ...	1058000
Pensions ...	315000	Ecclesiastical ...	159000
Miscellaneous ...	271000	Medical ...	698000
Railways ...	7950000	Stationary andPrinting ...	512000
Irrigation and Navigation ...	903000	Political ...	562000
Other Public Works.	485000	Allowances ...	1943000
Provl. and Local Deficits —	821000	C. F. & A. Allowances ...	234000
Army ...	814000	Superannuation ...	2064000
English Contribution for Affghan War...	3000000	Miscellaneous ...	271000
Military Operations in Afghanistan ..	61000	Famine Relief Protective Works and Commissioners for reduction of Debt.	1500000
Gain by Exchange..	412000	Railways ...	7189000
	70981000	Frontier Railways...	790000
		Irrigation and Navigation ...	1385000
		Other Public Works.	5035000
		P. & L.Surpluses ...	114000
		Army ...	16459000
		Military operations in Affghanistan ...	2271000
		Loss by Exchange ...	3475000
			70126000

The total net war expenditure is at present estimated at £22,612,000 (true sterling £18,843,000). The grant of five millions from the English Treasury on account of Affghan War expenditure is carried to account at once for reasons stated by the Finance Minister. This part of the statement we must confess is not quite clear to us. While on this subject Major Baring remarks: "This is not a proper occasion on which to discuss the policy of the Afghan War; yet I venture to express a hope that future Governments will bear in mind that, apart from indirect losses, such as the destruction of cattle, which form so important a portion of the capital of India, and apart from an expenditure of £5,496,000 (true sterling £4,580,000) on railways, which will probably yield but a slight return on their capial cost, the tax-payers of India and of England have paid or will pay about £18,815,000 (true sterling £15,680,000) in the attempt to carry that policy into execution." This statement gives accurately the money result of the Affghan War; its direct effect on the tax-payers of India and the United Kingdom we hope will be a warning to our Government in the future. While the fruits of the War have been very questionable, its cost has been enormous, not to say that it has seriously disturbed the smooth current of our finance.

The inexorable logic of facts shews how unsound was Sir John Strachey's Budget for 1880-81. The Budget Estimates for the year 1880-81 were as follows:—

	£
Revenue ...	66,746,000
Expenditure ...	66,329,000
Surplus ..	417,000

The Regular Estimates are as follows:—

	£
Revenue ...	70,768,000
Expenditure ...	77,037,000
Deficit ..	6,269,000

These figures speak volumes as to the character and merits of Sir John Strachey's Budget. But we will not slay the thrice-slain. Referring to detailed items we find the receipts from Salt are now calculated to fall short of the Budget Estimate by £488,000. Major Baring considers that the estimate was abnormally high, and he attributes the deficiency to two causes viz. 1stly the exhaustion of coarse salt in Upper India, which led the exposure to sale of finer salt at less than the market value, and 2ndly, the establishment of central depots by Government, which competed with wholesale mahajuns and checked their business. He may be right in his conclusions, but we still hold to our opinion that the reduction of the salt duty in Bengal and Northern India was a great mistake, and has affected the revenue. As for the Budget for 1881-82 Major Baring makes the following preliminary observations:

Several points in connection with the existing fiscal system have recently formed the subject of representation to the Government by some important public associations. Some disappointment may not unnatnrally be caused by the absence in this statement of any alluson of those points. They have received careful consideration, but the Government of India is of opinion that at the present moment, when the embarraasment caused by the partial occupation of a foreign country hangs as a dead weight on the whole financial situation. It would be inopportune to attempt any reforms in the fiscal system. It would certainly be imprudent to sacrifice any existing source of revenue, however insignificant. The consideration of any changes must, therefore, be postponed until military expenditure is reduced, to its normal limits.

These remarks mean that Major Baring will take no hasty step. He must make sure of his ground first before he undertakes to remit any taxes, to wit the License tax and the cotton duties. And we must say that he is right. Nevertheless he has taken one bold step by giving reality to that child of Sir John Strachey's imagination, the Famine Insurance Fund. The reader might recollect that when the scheme of the Famine Insurance Fund was first propounded in Council, Maharajah Joteendra Mohum Tagore was the only member, who insisted that it should be made a statutory fund. Although the fund will not have the specific form suggested by him, he has the satisfaction to see that it will no longer be a fiction. Major Baring has determined that an annual allotment of £1,500,000 should be made from the general revenues for Famine Insurance, half the amount being spent on works calculated to protect th

people from famine, and the other half being applied to the extinction of debt. A Commission will be appointed for the reduction of debt. Major Baring thus expresses himself on this subject: 'The present policy of the Government, therefore, is to provide £1,500,000 a year as an insurance against famine. The first use to which this money will be applied is the relief of famine. Should no expenditure under this head be required, £750,000 will be applied to the construction of Protective Public Works. The remainder (£750,000) will, in the event of there being a surplus of receipts over expenditure, be transferred to the Commissioners for the reduction of debt." He adds: "Like any other policy it is liable to change; but the particular point on which I wish to lay some stress is, that the amount to be provided as an insurance against famine is only so far dependent upon the receipts from the License Tax and the Public Works Cesses that those receipts go to swell the general revenue, and by so much facilitate the execution of the policy in question. The policy of the Government is, in fact, to apply annually a specified sum from the general revenue in order to provide an insurance against famine. There is no special connection between the amount so provided and the amount received from the License tax or the Public Works Cesses. Those taxes have never yielded so large a sum as £1,5000,000 in any one year." This is honest and courageous. This admission will facilitate the way to the repeal of the License tax. We might fairly look to the abolition of this obnoxious tax next year, if the general condition of the finances would admit of it. The remarks of Major Baring on protective Public Works are pertinent and practical; we have not, however, space to notice them at length. As for ways and means, in addition to the revenues estimated, the Finance Minister announces that it will be necessary to borrow three millions in the course of the year. Provision has accordingly been made in the Ways and Means Estimate for a loan of £3,000,000 to be raised in India in the course of the year.

In his concluding remarks Major Baring takes a rapid but very interesting and instructive view of the prospects of Indian finance. He considers the actual position of Indian finance to be satisfactory enough. He says: "The revenue exceeds the expenditure. The actual financial condition of India is therefore prosperous. The difficulties with which we have to deal, considerable though they be, are different from those which obtained in the years immediately following the Mutiny. India is not in a state of chronic deficit. She can not only pay her way, but provide a large surplus of receipts over expenditure. The different branches of revenue show a fair degree of elasticity. During the last 12 years there has been a reduction of £3,558,000 in the net charge on account of Productive Public Works." These facts are certainly satisfactory. But there are corroding cankers in the system, which Major Baring has espied and brought to light. He asks, "are we justified in saying that the condition of Indian finance is thoroughly prosperous? I think not. However encouraging may be the aspect, the possibilities of the future are at all events sufficiently grave to render severe thrift and economy a paramount necessity." He says, our principal source of income is the Land Revenue, which is paid in silver, and either fixed in perpetuity or only subject to increase at long intervals. At the same time we owe a large sum annually in gold. Obviously under such conditions one essential element of State finance—stability—must be to some extent wanting. We can never feel any certainty of the sum to which the item *Loss by Exchange* may not amount." Then the opium revenue is precarious. Major Baring says, "the degree of embarrassment which would be caused by the whole or partial loss of the opium revenue increases in the direct proportion of the sums which the Indian Treasury derives from this source." And lastly, he remarks, "the pressure of the population upon the soil, which year by year increases in intensity, presents an economic difficulty of the first magnitude, with which, indeed, I doubt the capability of Government to cope by any direct means, but which renders it imperative upon us to reduce in every possible way the pressure of taxation. India is a poor country, and the fact that the Government receives in the shape of taxes more than it spends should not blind us to the economic difficulties of the future." Major Baring as a prudent financier does not venture to propose remedies at once for the solution of these economic problems. But he suggests two remedies, the first is the reduction of military expenditure the second, the encouragement of private enterprise. With regard to the first point he says, "I wish to express my opinion that, when once we are free from Affghan complications, the question of reducing Military Expenditure is of all others that which most seriously demands the attention of Government." This declaration is reassuring and gratifying, and we hope the Indian public will strengthen the hands of the Finance Minister by insisting upon the reduction of military expenditure. As for encouraging private enterprise Major Baring's ideas ought to meet with the widest sympathy and support. He is strongly of opinion that Railways should be constructed by the employment of private capital. He says, "I am not without hope that if an impulse can be given to railway construction by British enterprise, native capitalists will enter the field, either alone or in conjunction with Englishmen. I should regard such a movement as an important factor in the practical education of the people, inasmuch as it would tend to wean the Natives of India from that dependence upon Government which is intensified by concentrating in the hands of the State all the organised skill which the construction and management of a railway requires. If ever the Natives of this country are to be schooled in the first rudiments of self-government it is desirable that they should be encouraged to act for themselves in such matters, rather than that they should rely always upon that coercive philanthropy which insists upon doing everything for them." We entirely agree. Gradually native capitalists we dare say will come forward, but they are naturally somewhat suspicious and perhaps over-cautious. But when they are sure of the ground they will not we believe hold back. Take for instance the Muthura and Hattras Railway, which has been constructed wholly with native capital. But for some time to come European capitalists we hope will lead the way. We are glad to observe that the Rothschilds have directed their attention to India. A Company has been formed under the auspices of Messrs. Rothschild with a view to the construction of a railway from Calcutta to Jessore and Khoolna. Major Baring says, "I am hopeful that the example given by a firm of such high standing and reputation as Messrs. Rothschild will give an impulse to the construction of railways through the agency of private enterprise." He adds that the Government will give private enterprise every legitimate assistance, short of a guarantee.

The first Budget of Major Baring is thus very satisfactory and very creditable to him.

KANDAHAR.

THE fiat has gone forth. Kandahar will be evacuated. We are glad to observe that some of the highest and most distinguished officers take the same view, which we have ventured to express on the question. Sir Donald Stewart, than whom few men are more competent to speak on the Affghan problem, says: "Covering as it does the roads from Eastern Persia and Herat, as well as that from Kabul and Ghazni, Kandahar is no doubt a position of much importance. The features of the country in the immediate vicinity of the city are favourable for defence; but its occupation by us would entail the establishment of strong posts on the Helmand and at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, at least, bringing the intervening districts under our control. Assuming, however, the retention of the country embraced within the limits here indicated, we do not thereby obtain a satisfactory frontier, because it would be impossible to guard such a long and exposed line without a series of military or police posts as connecting links. While recognising the strategical importance of Kandahar its occupation now would, in my opinion, be a mistake even from a military point of view, seeing we could at any moment lay our hands on it from our base in Pishin; I am aware that military critics of high authority consider the retention of Kandahar to be essential to the security of our frontier on the ground, apparently, that the Afghans might some day construct works at that place, which would neutralise the advantages which our proximity to it would give us. This is no doubt a possible contingency but it does not counterbalance the immediate and very patent disadvantage of a premature occupation, and our engagements with the Afghan state will be on a very unsatisfactory footing, if they do not make due provision to meet contingencies of this character. As a purely military question, therefore, the possession of Kandahar would, in my opinion place us in a false position, and, in point of fact, be a source of great weakness to us." Nothing could be more emphatic than this. Here the hero of the Affghan war, who has presumably thoroughly studied the country, is deliberately of opinion that in a military point of view the annexation of Kandahar will be "a source of great weakness to us." Sir Henry Norman says: "To occupy Kandahar at all will be very expensive, and no one, I suppose, really believes that the province will be for any long time left undisturbed if through our action it is separated from Kabul. To occupy it means to continue to occupy Khelat-i-Ghilzai, to be involved from time to time in the direction of Girishk and of Ghuzni, and eventually probably to be led on towards Furrhh and Herat in the one direction and Kabul in the other without really adding one iota to the security of our possession of India. Bad as it would be to occupy Kandahar ourselves, even this would be better than to remain there to support a chief, the justice of whose rule could not be depended upon, whose very existence as a ruler would provoke trouble, and whose presence would be rather a weakness than a strength to our occupying force. Our occupation of Kandahar, or its being held by a ruler under our guarantee, would infallibly land us, and speedily land us, in renewed difficulties, such as our recent experience should lead us to avoid. It seems to me, indeed, pretty certain that if we remain at Kandahar we shall be again embarked on the troubled sea of Afghan politics, and may anticipate that before long we shall again have a large army in the field for no object that can benefit us. Colonel East remarks: "Candahar is undoubtedly a point of great strategical importance, but it possesses this importance only in time of war. If we occupy such a position as will enable us to seize Kandahar on the first symptom of war, we obtain practically all the strategical advantages of the place itself, and at the same time avoid all the inconveniences which its permanent occupation would entail. If, instead of Kandahar, we hold the Pishin Valley, we shall shorten our line of communication with India by over 100 miles, and at the same time be near enough to Kandahar to seize it when the necessity arises, and near enough to avail ourselves of the resources of the valley of the Arghandab." Sir Garnet Wolsely, who endorses Col. East's memorandum, says: "According to my reading of the military problem involved in this question, we secure no military advantage by the retention of Kandahar, whilst we incur considerable military risks by remaining there. The objections to its retention on financial grounds are so evident that I shall not attempt to dwell upon them." Sir R. Montgomery, writing to Lord Hartington on the 28th of September last, admitted that he was very strongly impressed with the danger of a prolonged occupation of Kandahar by our troops, inasmuch as he thought entanglements were likely to arise, and it might be afterwards difficult to withdraw. He felt convinced that no ruler of Kabul shorn of Kandahar could hold his position long, and no greater error could be committed than to hold Pishin, as contemplated by Lord Ripon. His advice to her Majest'y Government would be "to withdraw as soon as possible; there should be little resting to see what might turn up; time was precious; all was quiet at present; this might not last." Sir Erskine Perry, noted for his calm and judicial mind, says, "if *our* ruler is established at Kandahar, we shall have another Shah Soojah on our hands, and success will lead to the permanent occupation of the whole country."

Major Baring, in a very able *minute* on the subject, written before he came out to this country, says:

"As regards the effect on natives of British India, I maintain that those of them who are in a position to form any opinion on the subject, will not be slow to perceive that the retention of Kandahar is synonymous with a high rate of military expenditure, and, therefore, with burdensome taxes. In fact, those who, like Sir Henry Rawlinson, have for years studied this great question from one point of view only, are too prone to forget that the first and cardinal point of our policy in India is to administer such territory as we already possess in a manner conducive to the welfare of its population. "We are too apt to fall back on the abstract and theoretical splendour of the Indian Empire," Mr. Gladstone said, with perfect truth, in the House of Commons, on 12th June 1879, "and we do not sufficiently recollect that the administration of that Empire, in the final judgment of history, will bring no advantage or glory to us, except in the exact and precise proportion that that administration confers benefit upon that Empire, and renders India prosperous and happy." I maintain that the retention of Kandahar necessarily involves discontent in India by reason of the high taxes which will have to be maintained. And, moreover, that not improbably involves an indefinite adjournment of many of the fiscal and other reforms of which India stands so much in need."

These opinions we are happy to observe, support the view we have taken of the subject. We are no soldiers, but soldiers like Sir Donald Stewart. Sir Henry Norman, Col. East, and Sir Garnet Wolsely are of the same opinion, and their opinion we are glad to find has not been disregarded by Her Majesty's Government.

Since the above was written we are glad to observe that the process of evacuation has commenced. We have received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Simla, March 23.—It is reported from Kandahar that a messenger has arrived there from Kabul with letters from the Amir for distribution to 137 Sirdars and Chiefs stating that the British Government had made over Kandahar to the Amir. The messenger stated that five infantry regiments, four cavalry, and twelve guns with two thousand Khassadars were encamped outside Kabul at Deh Mazang ready to March for Kandahar. Some of the Kandahar Sirdars have already addressed the Amir offering him their allegiance and assistance in establishing himself. Ayub's envoys have now been informed by the British Resident at Kandahar that the British Government have determined to allow Abdur Rahman to assume possession of Kandahar, and that his troops will shortly arrive. The envoys have left quietly. All is reported quiet in Kandahar. At Peshawar news has been received from Kabul that four thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry are proceeding to Kandahar, the cavalry by forced marches. Sirdar Hashim Khan, son of the late Sirdar Azim Khan, goes to Kandahar as the Amir's Governor with other officials. General Gholam Hyder Tokhi follows with infantry and artillery. The transfer of all the posts in the Khaibar to the tribes has been carried out quietly, and in the order of the withdrawal of our troops no difficulty of any kind occurred. All the troops are now out of the Khaibar, and the first caravan under the new arrangement has passed from Jamrud through Ali Masjid escorted by headmen. The military arrangements under General Hashim were most successful.

It is believed that the evacuation will be completed by the middle of April.

SIR GEORGE YULE ON HYDERABAD.

OUR readers are probably acquainted with the antecedents of Sir George Yule. He was British Resident at Hyderabad, and had, therefore, peculiar opportunities for studying the state of affairs in the Nizam's dominions. He is, therefore, an authority on the subject. He has, we observe, written a letter to Mr. Robert Knight regarding the libel suit instituted against the London *Statesman* by the Amir-i-Kabeer. This letter is the more valuable, because it is spontaneous. He writes: "It is, I think, of very great importance that the suit which has been brought against you by the Amir-i-Kabeer, Wikar-ool-Oomra, Co-Regent of Hyderabad, should go to trial. It would be a public misfortune were it to be compromised; for in common with many others who know the facts, I have long been anxious to see the treatment which Salar Jung has of late years received at the hands of the Government of India (particularly in the appointment of Wikar-ool-Oomra as Co-Regent with him) brought to the notice of the Home Government in such a way as to compel it to make a full inquiry." He says that he had often thought of addressing the Secretary of State himself on the subject, but have been deterred from doing so by several reasons, of which he mentions only two. These are as follows:

1st.—The certainty that any inquiry, in the usual way by "officials" of the Government of India, would be abortive and could result only in making Salar Jung's position worse, if that be possible, than it now is. To be thorough and effectual the inquiry must be entrusted to men of high standing, wholly unconnected with the Calcutta Foreign Office; and it is for this reason that I so earnestly hope that the libel suit against you may prove the occasion of showing in open court, before Her Majesty's Judges, the true character of the Amir's appointment and the long course of oppression and insult to which Salar Jung has been subjected by the Government of India for years past.

My second reason is that it would be hopeless to look for any assistance from Salar Jung himself. Without entering into the general question of the position of native Princes and their Ministers, it is not too much to say that Salar Jung, from hard experience and specially from his treatment of late years, must have lost all faith even in his right to remonstrate against any proceedings of the Resident and all hope of his representations being regarded as of any weight by the Government of India. His natural caution and modesty have under the treatment he has received, become developed, I fear, into absolute fault; and anything like co-operation from him, in these circumstances, is not I am persuaded, to be looked for.

Sir George thus concludes:

When, therefore, I saw in the *Times* a brief report of the prosecution entered against yourself by the Amir, I rejoiced at it as an opening that might lead to the exposure of Salar Jung's wrongs without implicating him, and I resolved to offer you such help as I might feel justified in giving towards exposing the character of the Co-Regent, regarding whom you have to the best of my knowledge and belief, said in your article nothing but the truth, and even less than you would have been justified in saying. In spite of Sir Salar Jung's repeated remonstrances we have forced upon him as his colleague, a man who was notoriously his personal enemy, a man who had heavily bribed others in scandalous intrigues against him and whose servant had openly tried to murder him.

What wonder that there should be "no longer any justice in Hyderabad!" as I also have heard common with yourself.

Although I have not referred, in this letter to the other matters discussed in your two articles on the Restoration of Berar, I may say that I believe every word in them to be true, and that the main facts are susceptible of complete proof from the reports of our own officers.

Yes, the trial of Mr. Knight will do the work of a judicial commission, and all India should therefore feel interested in it. We are glad to observe that Mr. Knight is determined to face the trial. In the last number of his periodical he writes: "We enter upon the second year of our life, with a Tory prosecution hanging over us for libelling one of Lord Lytton's instruments in India—the well-known Amir-i Kabeer, of Hyderabad, whom that nobleman has fastened round the neck of Sir Salar Jung, to assist him in the administration of the Nizam's territories. We have no fear of the results of this suit whatever; but, unfortunately, the defence will be very costly." We hope Mr. Knight will be put in a position by the public to fight out this battle.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE INFORMED that General Thomas Fourness Wilson, C. B., Aide-de Camp to the Queen, is appointed a Member of the Governor-General's Council, in succession to Sir Donald Stewart. He had seen good service during the Sepoy Mutiny. He was one of the famous Lucknow Garrison, and distinguished himself much by his gallantry, judgment, and skill. He was thanked by Government "for courage, activity, and sound judgment in a very high degree." He was latterly Military Secretary to the India House.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving the following telegraphic account of the installation of the Maharaja of Mysore:

Mysore, March 25*th*, 10*h* 25*m*.—The installation came off this morning at seven o'clock with great success. The Governor of Madras made a short and effective speech, and on the part of the Viceroy regretted His Excellency's absence. Lord Ripon had commissioned him to act for him.

The interests of Mysore and Madras are closely allied. It, therefore gave His Excellency special pleasure to be called on for the duty which he had now to perform.

The Secretary to the Madras Government read the proclamation, and the Governor then complimented the Maharajah on the efforts he had made to qualify himself to be a good ruler, and wished him all happiness and a long reign.

Just as His Excellency finished speaking, the rain began to descend.

This grateful shower is considered an excellent omen of prosperity.

The Maharajah was looking handsome and self-possessed and made a suitable reply, in spite of the impediment in his speech; he gave the assurance of his intention to prove himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, in a dignified and earnest manner, carrying a conviction of his sincerity.

Mr. Adam then presented the Maharajah with the deed of the transfer of power, and also with the presents, including a diamond necklace of the value of £5,000 sterling.

The sunnuds, as members of the Maharajah's Council, were presented to three native gentlemen—one a Brahmin, one a Moodelliar, and one a Mussulman.

The Maharajah gave *pan* and *uttar*, and garlands were distributed to the guests.

General Payne, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Madras, with his staff, was present; and also the Governor's body-guard.

Among the officers present were Colonel Galloway, 4th Native Infantry; Colonel Hoding, of the Silladar Horse, and Colonel Stewart,

The Maharajah gives a State dinner to 100 guests at the palace this evening.

His Highness holds a Durbar in the after noon.

We wish the Maharaja long life, prosperity, and happiness!

THE TRADES ASSOCIATION has honored itself by honoring Mr. J. B. Knight. No member of their body worked harder and more intelligently than he. Possessed of large common sense, a keen appreciation of the wants of his countrymen as well as of the people, and of thorough independence he was justly looked upon as the leading representative of the trading community, and was held in high estimation by Government. Our best wishes attend him and Mrs. Knight, who so nobly identified herself with the cause of Native female improvement in Bengal.

DR. CAVANAGH, legal adviser of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, is here *en route* to Simla with a view to make a representation to the Viceroy connected with the affairs of His Highness. As legal adviser he solicits free access to the ex-Gaekwar, and on behalf of His Highness he prays that His Highness may be allowed to select the place of his abode, and that he should not be treated by the political officer in charge as a criminal, and that the savings of his stipend be restored to him, further that the stridhun of the Ranees be restored to them. We think the prayers preferred are reasonable.

THE FOLLOWING despatch has been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State for India:

"My Lord Marquis,—It has been brought to my notice that a great number of European officials in India do not attend any church or chapel and stand aloof from all manner of Christian ministration. This is deeply to be regretted. The established Church in India is wholly supported by the revenues of the State. If those for whose well-being so large an ecclesiastical establishment is kept up do not avail themselves of the benefit, the India Council may ere long be led to consider the propriety of effecting at least considerable retrenchment in this direction. What chiefly concerns me is the fact that so many among the official classes should deliberately draw themselves away from all Christian influence and counsel, and that, as a necessary consequence, their character and conduct should be so far affected as to exercise a baneful influence upon those around Every legitimate effort ought to be made by the Indian Government to promote church-going among the official community and to arrest in time their moral and spiritual degeneracy.

HARTINGTON.

We go further. We are of opinion that the maintenance of the Christian Church in India out of the revenues paid by the Hindus and Mahomedans is a gross injustice to the latter.

THE TRAMWAY in Bombay we observe is beginning to be looked upon as a nuisance. It was proposed to extend the line, and the Municipal Commissioners took this opportunity to discuss the general question of tramways. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik said, "out of a population of eight hundred thousand persons, there was only a very small class who used tramways; and he submitted that the Council should not be in a hurry to sanction by their approval the proposed extension. In the Kalbadevi-road the deadlock in the public traffic was a source of considerable annoyance to the poor masses of the population. It was not possible for ordinarily laden carts to pass along that road; and the poor drivers had to take circuitous routes to get rid of the inconvenience caused by the tramway. The sanction to the proposed extension would mean an aggravation of the difficulties to which the public traffic had been subjected by the existing tramway lines. The Rao Saheb did not think they had a right to sacrifice the comfort of the larger portion of the inhabitants of the city in order to promote the interests of a private company. It would appear as though one line at least, that in Shaik Abdool Rahman-street, had been sanctioned for the benefit of the Tramway Company alone." Sir Frank Souter, who supported the Tramway Company, admitted that he disapproved of the tramway line in Shaik Abdool Rahman Street. The Chairman said, "the question was to be looked at in one or two lights. The desirability of having tramway lines for the convenience of the inhabitants was admitted, but it was certainly undesirable to lay them down in roads which were not fitted for them. For instance a grave mistake

was made in laying down the line in Shaik Abdul Rahman-street. It had caused loss of lives and property, and had been the source of much public discomfort and annoyance; and it was advisable not to commit a similar mistake, in another street that was just as narrow quite as dangerous and in which the line would be tortuous, and thereby a source of much more annoyance, in the interest of an alien company which took all the money away from Bombay." Again: "A tramway was a desirable improvement; but the point was, whether it was desirable in narrow, tortuous, and crowded streets, to the prejudice of the masses of the population." The remarks apply *pro tanto* to the Chitpore Road line of the Calcutta tramway. Narrow, tortuous and crowded streets ought to be avoided. Tramway cars in such streets are an unmitigated nuisance.

THE CORONER'S inquest over the dead body of a cooly boy run over by a tramway car has ended funnily. The *Englishman* gives the following report:

The jury having been called upon to consider their verdict, disagreed among themselves. One was of opinion that the driver should have whistled continuously. Had he done so the accident might have been averted; while another juror was of opinion that continued whistling would be detrimental to the man using it, as it might bring on consumption, and an untimely death. The dissenting jurors applied for and obtained leave to retire, returning in about twenty minutes with the verdict in substance that the deceased had died of tetanus, the result of injuries received by an accidental fall on the tramway rails. They were further of opinion that some blame was attached to the driver in regard to the whistling business, and suggested its more frequent use. His Worship observed that these cases of tramway accidents only went to show the necessity of widening the streets for tramway purposes.

So practically the tramway people have been let off. The Coroner expressed an opinion that "the tramway accidents only went to shew the necessity of widening the streets for tramway purposes." But where is the money to come from? Are the rate-payers of Calcutta to be taxed for the sake of the dividends of the Tramway Company?

Accidents on the Chitpore line have become the order of the day. Carriages are coming to grief almost every day in consequence of collision with the tram cars. We think a weekly return of accidents should be published in the morning papers to let the public know how the tramway is working.

SIR FREDERIC ROBERTS made a very able speech at the dinner given to him by the Lord Mayor, reviewing the military system of England. He deprecated the short service system. Then he recommended two armies—a home army and a foreign service army. He said: "The former should, I conceive, be some sort of militia, and this should be our reserve. The latter must be in the most perfect state of efficiency, ready to take the field in our distant possessions upon the shortest possible notice. Any attempt to make the foreign service army subservient to the reserve must end in failure, and I confidently predict, in disgrace and disaster." We wish Sir Frederic Roberts had advocated an independent or local Indian army. Unless the Government revert to the old system of the Indian army, it will not make it either efficient or economical. Sir Frederic bore the following testimony to the efficiency of the native army: "While giving my experience of British soldiers, it may, perhaps, be expected of me to say something of Her Majesty's native soldiers, with whom I have had so much to do, and of whose many valuable qualities I can speak with some authority. During the war in Afghanistan I had the honour to command troops belonging to the three Presidencies, and I can bear testimony to the loyalty, devotion and endurance of all, whether they came from Bengal, Madras, or Bombay." Sir Frederic advocated a better system of recruiting for the Indian army. He said: "From the experience I gained, I am satisfied that it only requires a careful study of the peculiarities and requirements of the individuals and the localities from which our recruits are drawn to insure the full development of that material which already possesses such admirable qualities. To my mind it is impossible that any one system should be applied successfully to the organization of an army whose recruiting ground is an empire as large as that of India, and whose units comprise so many different elements. (Hear, hear). In regiments raised in those places where the military instinct is not so innate, more British officers are certainly required than in corps composed of men who are soldiers from their early youth, and whose normal state is a state of warfare. The question of our Indian Army, though surrounded by difficulties, is one that must be faced, and I am glad to think that the authorities are alive to the importance of the task which they have before them." We entirely agree. Men who are born soldiers ought to have the preference.

AT A meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, held on Saturday last, Babu Upendranath Mitra was, on the motion of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, appointed Tagore Professor of Law for a year, commencing from the 1st of September next. Adverting then to a letter of the Government of Bengal asking the opinion of the Senate on the propriety of allowing Indian candidates to present themselves in Calcutta for the B. A. Examination of the London University, Mr. Croft moved that it is undesirable at present to grant such permission. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra dissented from this. He thought that the loss which the University would sustain in Examination fees would be a trifle, and not worthy of consideration by the University. The only objection of any moment was that as the London University did not recognise any affiliated College, candidates might appear who had not systematically studied in a College. The speaker, however, was not disposed to attach any importance to this objection. He thought that no one would present himself at an examination, who had not fairly mastered the subjects, and practically students of Indian Colleges would be those who would generally come forward; and if a candidate could master a subject by private study, he saw no reason why such a candidate should be debarred the opportunity of putting his acquirements to the test. On the contrary every encouragement should be held out for meritorious private study and self-culture. It was, moreover, a matter of great importance to the people of this country that Indian students should have every facility given them to compete with English candidates, so that th progress of education in the country may be brought to the knowledge of the people of England. He accordingly moved "that the Senate agree in the opinion expressed by the Syndicate that the interests of the Calcutta University would not suffer by admitting students to compete for the Degrees of the London University, by holding the London University examinations in Calcutta." Babu Pearycl and Mitra supported the amendment. Revd. Mr. Hastie opposed it. He thought the principle of free-trade cannot now be introduced into the country with safety; that the amendment was against the principle of the Calcutta University, and the principle should be upheld; that a far-off examining body would have no real sympathy or relationship with the examinees; that there was no guarantee that the London Degree would be advantageous to native students; that it was the special duty of the Senate to foster its own University; and that there was no necessity for Europe to know what Indian boys can do. He also questioned the propriety of the Senate taking into consideration the application of Pramadacharan Sen on which the question arose. He asked—who is Pramada? What is he? Why should the Senate take up his case? Dr. Macleod was not satisfied with these arguments. He thought the Senate would stultify themselves by trying to oppose the aspirations of those who wished for London Degrees. The candidate had passed the Entrance Examination of the London University, and it would be despotic to say to him, "my dear fellow, dont go to the London University; you have a nice University for you here, and it will suffice for you." Mr. Tawney also spoke in support of the first amendment, and pointed out that medical examinations of the London University had already been current in this country, and Arts Examinations would therefore not be objectionable. Babu Peary Chand Mitra here changed his opinion, and moved as an amendment to the effect that no one should be permitted to appear for the London University Examinations who had not studied in an affiliated college for four years. Rev. K. M. Banerjee supported this amendment, and protested strongly against permitting private students to pass examinations. Dr. R. Mitra was surprised to hear of free-trade in education being so openly denounced. It was too late in the day for such a theory, and if protection was carried to its legitimate extent, it would touch those who would feel it grievously. He scouted the idea of want of safety; nothing would be endangered but certain vested interests, which deserved to be done away with as soon as possible. He had no faith in any principle which meant protection and curbing of individual *liberty*, and did not believe that the Calcutta University had any such principle; if it had the sooner it renounced it the better. The sole function of the University was to test the progress of education by periodical examinations, and not to foster any particular institution. As for the apprehension of want of sympathy in English Examiners Dr. Mitra thought it entirely imaginary. He had the highest faith in the honesty and rectitude of purpose of the English Examiners, and would be the last to mistrust them. Besides, that concerned those who would want them, and not the Calcutta University. The Senate here plucked two-thirds of the candidates, and cannot lay claim to much sympathy or relationship with the examinees. What the value of London Degrees was, was also besides the question. If people sought them the Senate had no business to stand in the way. There were some men who sold their souls for titles. He differed totally from Mr. Hastie regarding the necessity of informing Europe what was being done in India. The prospects of the people depended entirely upon a right appreciation by the English rulers of the intellectual capacity of the natives. As to Pramada, he said he knew nothing of him, and for aught he cared he might be a myth; but the question came from the Bengal Government and the Senate was bound to send a deliberate reply. He ridiculed also Dr. K. M. Bonnerjee's horror of self-culture. He said if it was a crime he would be the first to be guilty of that crime. On being put to the vote the second amendment was lost, and Dr. Mitra's amendment was announced by the Chairman as carried. This was, however, not agreeable to those who could not tolerate the idea of natives easily getting English degrees, and an attempt was made to put Mr. Croft's original motion to the vote, but Dr. Mitra objecting to it it was allowed to drop. Mr. Bonnerjee, with a curious consistency, moved that "in the opinion of the Senate the Government should before submitting any application from candidates for degrees of the London or any other foreign university, satisfy itself that such candidates are persons who have gone through a regular course of education in some college affiliated with the Calcutta University, or are teachers who would be allowed to appear in examinations of the Calcutta University." Dr. Mitra protested against the proposition being put to the vote, inasmuch as it was quite unconstitutional to allow a negative or covertly negative proposition being put to the vote after a positive one had been already carried, and the resolution undid the first principle of the London University which recognised no affiliated College. The Chairman, however, overruled the objection, and Pandit Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, Babu Annada Prasad Banerjee, and one or two others changing their opinion and voting with those who had voted against the first amendment, the resolution was carried. An Hon'ble Fellow thereupon very humourously remarked that somebody should propose that Dr. Mitra may as well now withdraw his resolution. It is a pity that the Senate does not put a copy of Hughes' rules for public meetings on the table for the benefit of its Chairman. This is the first time we have heard of a resolution already carried being negatived by a second one at the same meeting.

DR. DE JONG'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various, works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists, Druggists and Store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago,

Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 26th March, 1881.

The commercial intelligence for the week closing this day is more discouraging than it has been for a long time and there has hardly been within a few years such a long and serious lull in business, which has at the present stage become almost paralyzed, and if not relieved soon may be followed by very bad consequences.

Import, piece-goods.—This market from the absence of demand from almost all directions of the country, which combining with heavy supplies chiefly brought in by forward purchases have rendered it almost lifeless, checking all operations and putting the purchasers to a most difficult position for financing. This has been well confirmed by the failure of three firms dealing in piece-goods during the week, one of them we understand was of an old and respectable standing.

Exports have neither been lively and nothing of impertance has transpired, there have been also two failures reported in this department of business—two well known Jute balers.

MONETARY.

Money has had a hardening tendency but without any change in the rates of interest or discount.

GOVT. SECURITIES

until 4 P. M. of the 25th instant have been very steady, and prices advanced to 102 Rs. for fours and 109-15 for four and halves, but immediately about the close of the day, on its being known that there will be a new loan for three krores prices dropped to 101-4 for four and 109 for four half. but on the day following the 26th instant they recovered a good deal and were at the close as follow :

4%	...	...	...	101-8
4½	..	...	...	109-10

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Moulvi Syud Kutubuddin,	Subjeebagh	13	4	0
Pundit Joynarayan Vajapee Esq.,	PatnaCity	6	8	0
C. C. Stetvens Esq.,	Dacca	6	8	0
Baboo Tarruk Nath Dutt,	Bardoone	5	0	0
,, Pearymohun Banerji,	Sirsa	13	4	0
,, Jadubchunder Chuckerbutty,	Cooch Behar	20	0	0
,, Gopalchunder Daw,	Soorjeepore P. W. Bangalow, Barripore	13	4	0
,, Javerilal Umia Sunker,	Bombay	6	10	0
,, Nobinchunder Surmah,	Sylhet	2	13	0
,, Mohendra Nath Newghi,	Meerut	3	5	0
,, Joygopal Banerji,	Banda	6	10	0
,, Nilcomul Lahory,	Lahore	13	4	0
,, Minawar Das,	Jamuee	3	10	0
,, Moheshchunder Lahory,	Nobigunge	4	0	0
,, Obinas chunder Mitra,	Serampore	15	0	0
,, Obhoy Cumar Sen,	Rajmehal	15	0	0
,, Chundychurn Mozoomdar,	Dehra Doon	4	0	0
,, Moheshchunder Bose,	Gya	8	0	0
,, Thakoor Bhugawan DyalSingh,	Chainpore	15	0	0
,, Korimnasa Khanoo Chowdry,	Tangail	4	0	0
,, Pormeshwar Dyal,	Gya	13	4	0
,, Brajendrocoomar Seal,	Banccorah	14	6	0
,, Poorna chunder Sen,	Durbhangah	13	4	0
,, Hurolal Kor,	Debra	13	4	0
,, Shamlal Mitra Rai Bahadur,	Gya	20	0	0
,, Gopalchunder Dara,	Sumbulpore	10	0	0
,, Jogodishar Chatterji,	Gazipore	13	4	0
,, Huri Mohun Goho,	Tipperah	10	0	0
,, Bepin Behary Mookerji,	Ajmere	5	0	0
,, Rajmohan Chukerbutty,	Tipperah	13	4	0
,, Kalpatoroo Das,	Banki	6	1o	o

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 23, 1881.

GENERAL.—Baboo Deno Nath Ghose, temporary Deputf Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code. with effect from the 3rd instant.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, on leave, is transferred to the district of Sarun.

Baboo Tarun Chunder Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Naddea, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr. W. F. Meres are placed at the disposal of the Government of India. in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdurrauf, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred to Burdwan.

Baboo Prosunno Coomar Bose, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector in the Burdwan Division, is posted to Howrah.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to have charge of the Nowada division of the Gya district.

Baboo Rajkishore Narain, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty in Gya is appointed to have charge of the Nowada division of that district till relieved by Mr. C. G. M. Shircore.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under Section 21, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd Aprilnext.

Captain A. E. Gordon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill tracts, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar, during the absence, on leave of Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, or until further orders.

Lieutenant E. G. Williams, of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, is allowed leave to England for six months.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Assistant Magistrate and Collector. Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. Farrer, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Serajgunge, Pabna, is appointed to have charge of the Buxar division of the Shahabad district, *vice* Mr. F. H. Harding.

Mr. A. E. Staley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to have charge of the Serajgunge division of the Pabna district, *vice* Mr. H. Farrer.

Mr. K. J. Badahah, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Rungpore.

Baboo Bhola Nath Das is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Dacca Division.

Baboo Bhubun Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, transferred temporarily to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour division of that district.

Baboo Gunga Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the district of Shahabad.

Advertisements.

বান্ধব সম্পাদক শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু কালী প্রসন্ন ঘোষ প্রণীত "নারি জাতি বিষয়ক প্রস্তাব" মূল্য ১৷৷০ টাকা, ডাক মাসুল /১০ ও "প্রভাত চিন্তা" দ্বিতীয় সংস্করণ মূল্য ৸০ ডাক মাসুল /০ কলিকাতা ৫৫ নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে প্রাপ্তব্য বান্ধবের কলিকতাস্থ গ্রাহকবর্গ আমার নিকট মূল্য দিলেই সম্পাদক পাইবেন।

শ্রীযোগেশচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

সাহিত্য-সমালোচনীসভার বিজ্ঞাপন।

নিম্ন লিখিত মহাশয়গণ জয়দেবপুরস্থ শ্রীযুক্ত কুমার রাজেন্দ্রনারায়ণ রায়ের প্রতিষ্ঠিত সাহিত্যসমালোচনী-সভার অধ্যক্ষ কমিটির সভ্য হইলেন। এই কমিটির কোন সভ্য কোন বাঙ্গালা গ্রন্থ বাঙ্গালা ভাষার উন্নতি কি শ্রীবৃদ্ধির অনুকূল জ্ঞান করিয়া সম্পাদকের নিকট পত্র লিখিলে, সভা ভিন্ন ভিন্ন স্থানের পুস্তকালয়ে কিংবা বিদ্বৎসমাজে বিতরণের জন্য সেই গ্রন্থের বহুখণ্ড ক্রয় করিয়া লইবেন, অথবা অন্যপ্রকারে গ্রন্থকারের সাহায্য করিবেন। এইরূপ পুরস্কার বিতরণ কিংবা সাহায্যদানে সম্পাদকের পূর্ব্ববৎ অধিকার থাকিবে এবং সম্পাদকও উল্লিখিত অধ্যক্ষ কমিটির অন্যতম সভ্য বলিয়া পরিগণিত হইবেন।

অধ্যক্ষকমিটির সভ্য।

শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু রাজকৃষ্ণ মুখোপাধ্যায় এম এ, বি এল।
,, ,, চন্দ্রনাথ বসু এম এ, বি এল।
,, ,, বঙ্কিম চন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
,, ,, অক্ষয়চন্দ্র সরকার।
,, ,, ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়, বি এল।
,, ,, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ বিদ্যাভূষণ, এম এ।
,, ,, রজনীকান্ত গুপ্ত।
,, ডাক্তার রাজেন্দ্রলাল মিত্র, রায়বাহাদুর, সি আই,ই,
,, রেবারেণ্ড ডাক্তার কৃষ্ণমোহন বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

ঢাকা, জয়দেবপুর, ২৮এ ফাল্গুন, ১২৮৮ } শ্রীকালীপ্রসন্ন ঘোষ, সম্পাদক।

মৎপ্রণীত ইঙ্গরাজী বাঙ্গালা ডিক্সনারী, আট পজি ৬৬ ফরমায় সম্পন্ন হইয়াছে। ইহাতে প্রায় ৪০০০ চা হাজার অতিরিক্ত শব্দ সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। ঐ সকল শব্দের অধিকাংশই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ। ইহা সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজীটরীতে, হিতৈষী যন্ত্রালয়ে কৃষ্ণদাস পালের লেন ১নং বাটীতে ও আমার নিকট পাওয়া যায়। মূল্যর ২৷৷০ টাকা, ডাকে পাঠাইতে হইলে মাশুল ৵০ আনা লাগিবে।

শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
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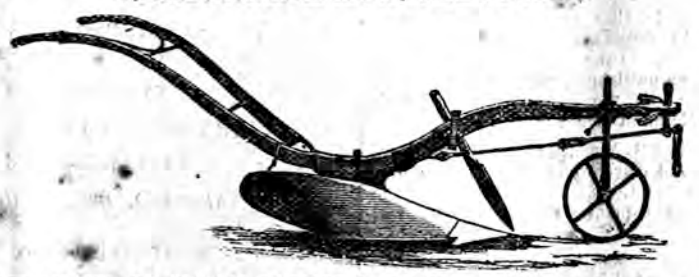

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(1) To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and Auditors' Report on the Audited Accounts, for year ending 31st December 1880.

(2) To confirm election of R. Valentine Reid, Esq., as a Director.

(3) To elect Director, Auditors, and Trustees.

(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets, and Liabilities, to 31st December 1879.

(5) To decide as to the Amount of Profit which has been realized :—

(*a*) To Assured.

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(*c*) As Reserve.

(*d*) And generally on all matters and things arising out of or germane to the Valuation of Consulting Actuary.

(6) To take into consideration the Establishment of a Fire Branch.

(7) To issue the remaining Shares.

(8) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

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